

THE ARIZONA MINER.

THE MOHAVE ROUTE.—We have some interesting details of this route to California, which we hope to print in our next.

The next number of the MINER will be issued on Wednesday, March 33d. We hope soon to make it a weekly publication.

The Military Express, from Tucson, arrived here on the 3d inst. The latest dates from the States are by way of Denver, Feb. 3d. No important news.

A salute of 35 guns was fired at this post, (from anvils, our only ordnance,) on the 22nd of February, in honor of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

NONSENSE.—The story started in some quarters that Governor Goodwin came to this part of the Territory especially to gratify Gen. Carleton, and that the General has a large pecuniary interest here. We have good reason to know both assertions to be without any foundation in truth.

Ross Browne, the California traveller and author is in the Territory, for the purpose (as we believe) of writing for Harper's Magazine, of its mineral resources. We hope he will not be content with a superficial look, but will thoroughly investigate the placers and lodes. We have no fear of the result.

The next military express will leave here on the 11th inst. By it we shall send a number of copies of the MINER to persons both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, whose names we shall be glad to add to our subscription list. Those interested in Arizona cannot afford to be without a journal so entirely devoted to its affairs.

SEEDS.—Secretary McCormick, who was formerly Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, brought with him an assortment of seeds, which he has freely distributed, and from which we hope to have good reports. We learn that he is expecting a large additional supply, and that he will scatter them as widely as possible.

TO SPANISH READERS.—We are unable to print any part of our paper in Spanish, owing to our inability to procure the necessary accents. It was only by special favor that we were spared material enough from the newspaper offices at Santa Fe and Albuquerque to issue our English edition. We hope to procure a better assortment of type from California, at an early day.

A MISTAKE.—We have heard it asserted that the Governor was instructed by the authorities at Washington to start the Territorial Government at Tucson. This is a mistake. Neither by the Act nor by the President, was he so directed. The matter was left entirely to his good judgment, and that he will move in it with prudence and intelligent consideration, there is not a shadow of doubt.

POST OFFICES.—We understand that Rev. H. W. Read, Postmaster for Tucson, has received orders from the Post Office Department, authorizing him to establish an office at the capital wherever it may be. This will not, we trust, deprive the people of Tucson of an office; indeed, Mr. Read may prefer to adhere to his original appointment. We should forthwith have offices at all leading points in the Territory.

JEALOUSY.—We cannot expect our new and auriferous Territory to escape the detractions of jealousy. The Rocky Mountain News, Denver, anxious for subscribers here, and generally deserving of them, should not, however, copy with apparent approval, such a barefaced misrepresentation of facts, as that found in its issue of January 6th, from a San Francisco paper. There is gold enough both in California and Colorado, to make the discoveries here no cause of envy.

The Governor has commissioned the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of Deeds for Arizona, and for the States where they severally reside:

John W. Wilder, New York, N. Y.; Thomas L. Thornell, do; Samuel S. Aymer, do; Joseph B. Nones, do; John H. Velezton, Washington, D. C.; Calvin DeWolf, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Still, Los Angeles, Cal.; Theodore S. Greiner, Santa Fe, N. M.; B. W. Mudge, San Francisco, California.

Hon. William T. Howell, Associate Justice of the United States Court for Arizona, left here on the 3d ult., for Tucson, where he will reside. Judge Howell is from Michigan, of which State he has been a prominent and influential citizen for many years. He was for a long time in the State Senate, and has had much experience in public life. We commend him to the people of Tucson as a plain, outspoken man, possessed of much good sense, and a sound legal mind—a judge who will be alike fearless and impartial.

APPOINTMENT.—The only important appointment yet made by the Governor is that of Attorney General for the Territory. The position has been given to Ex-Governor Coles Bashford, formerly of Wisconsin, who arrived here with the Territorial officers. The selection will, we think, meet popular favor. Gov. B. is an accomplished lawyer and genial gentleman, who will identify himself with the growth and development of the Territory. He accompanied Judge Howell to Tucson, and will remain there for the present.

THE TERRITORIAL SEAL.—On our first page will be found an impression of the Territorial Seal. The design, that of a stalwart miner, standing by his wheelbarrow, with pick and shovel in hand, the upturned "paying dirt" at his feet, and the auriferous hills

behind him, with the motto "Ditat Deus," (God enriches,) forms an appropriate and striking combination. Objection has been made to the wheelbarrow and short handled shovel, but both are used in our mines, and are thus properly introduced.

The Seal was designed by Secretary McCormick.

PERSONAL.—Chief Justice Turner, Surveyor General Bashford, District Attorney Gage, and Surgeon Seeley, (who accompanied the Governor's escort from the States,) have returned to this post, from a visit to Granite and Hesiampa Creeks.

W. G. Thompson, of Kansas, is at Goodwin. John Richmond, of Michigan, has gone to Tucson. L. S. Jenks, of Colorado, is with Captain Butcher and his men, after Indians. Deputy Marshal Phillips has gone to La Paz, to take the census.

THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—No troops raised during the present war have received less credit for their services than the California Volunteers, while few have served the country at a greater sacrifice. Abandoning lucrative pursuits and comfortable homes, they have shown a height and parity of patriotism never surpassed. Yet, in the Eastern States, little if anything is known of these excellent soldiers. As an act of simple justice to them, and particularly to those who, since the entry of the California column, in the Spring of 1862, have been stationed in this Department, we propose in our next to begin a series of articles to be entitled, "The California Volunteers; where they have been, and what they have done." We shall be able, we think, to prove to the country that while they have not been permitted to perform upon a conspicuous field, they have rendered most important service in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner.

FORT WHIPPLE.

When Surveyor General Clark, and Captain N. J. Pishon, returned to Santa Fe, after their visit to the new gold fields last summer, General Carleton was so much impressed with the importance of the region, and the necessity of affording the miners proper protection in its development, that he lost no time in directing the establishment of this post.

General Orders No. 27, dated at Santa Fe, October 23, 1863, announce:

I. All of the Territory of Arizona lying north of the Gila river and east of the Colorado, except that portion occupied by Fort Mohave, which post at present is garrisoned and supplied from the Department of the Pacific—is hereby created into a new Military District, to be known as the "District of Northern Arizona."

II. The recent discovery of gold near the San Francisco Mountains, within the District of Northern Arizona, and the flocking thither of many citizens of the United States, both from the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the country, and the coming in to that point of many of the people from the Republic of Mexico, renders it necessary that a small military force should be sent to these new Gold Fields, to protect the miners from the Indians, and likewise to preserve order and give security to life and property in that region, until the civil officers of Arizona, now en route from the East, shall arrive within that Territory, and shall establish and set in motion the machinery of a civil government, and organize courts for the administration of justice.

The Fort is named in honor of General Amiel W. Whipple, who fell in the battle of Chancellorsville, and who, as a first lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, in 1853, explored the road leading from Albuquerque N. M. through by the 35th parallel to the Colorado of the West, which since that time has been known as the Whipple route.

The following troops left Fort Wingate on the 7th of November:

"Major Edward B. Willis, 1st Inf. Cal. Vols., Captain Herbert M. Enos, U. S. A., Doctor Charles Leib, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and companies C and E, 1st Inf. Cal. Vols., under Captains Hargrave and Benson, and Capt. Pishon, with thirty rank and file of company D, 1st Cavalry California Volunteers."

The Headquarters of the command were made at this place on the 10th of December; the establishment of the post dates from the 23d of that month.

The weather here is admirable at this season. The nights are cold, the thermometer descending nearly to zero, but the days are worthy of May or June. The altitude of the land is such as to promise a pleasant temperature, even in mid-summer. Captain Pishon states that the days in August were not oppressively warm, and that at night he required two or three blankets to sleep with comfort. The air is dry, pure and remarkably salubrious; the wind is seldom high. The skies rival those of Italy, and the sun-sets are not inferior to those of the Orient.

The location is in the Val de Chino, on the banks of the Cienega creek, a never failing stream of clear, sweet water. The wide valley abounds in the best grama grass, and affords an extensive and excellent pasturage. The soil is apparently very rich, and acequias might readily be constructed, though there is a general impression that irrigation is not necessary. When Captain Pishon was here in the summer, it rained every day, but the recent heavy storm (February 11, 12 and 13,) would indicate that the rains are not confined to any particular season. It is also shown that the soil retains moisture for a long time.

The deficiency of this immediate locality is the lack of timber. Fire wood (cedar), is found on the hills three miles to the West, but logs for building have to be brought from the Granite creek, a distance of 20 miles. At that point excellent pine is obtained, and several thousand feet of planks and boards for use at the post, and in

the mines, have been cut with pit saws. The timber closely resembles that about the San Francisco mountains.

The post is distant about 70 miles, a little west of south, from the San Francisco mountain. From the Walker mining district it is some 30 miles; from the upper Hesiampa 40 miles; from the lower Hesiampa 50 miles; from the Weaver mines 60 miles; from the Pimo Villages 160 miles; from Tucson 240 miles; from La Paz (via Weaver) 160 miles; from Fort Mohave 150 miles; from Albuquerque 450 miles; from Santa Fe 519 miles. The officers here are the same as at the establishment of the post, saying that Captain Benson has gone to California, leaving his company in command of Lieut. Taylor. Lieut. Wm. Nelson of Co. F, is quartermaster at the post, and Lieut. Edgar Pomeroy of Co. C, adjutant.

The troops occupy tents and huts, and no permanent buildings will be erected, until Major Willis, and the other officers named by the General commanding, "to fix the exact site of the post," have thoroughly examined the country with a view to securing the best possible location.

On the 9th of February, a flag staff over an hundred feet high, and gracefully proportioned, under the immediate direction of Major Willis, was raised, and the National emblem unfurled with a salute and other appropriate honors. Brief addresses were made by Secretary McCormick and Judge Allyn. The staff is probably the finest in the Territory, and the flag, now hoisted daily, may be seen for many miles around.

ROADS TO TUCSON AND LA PAZ.

The wagon road to Tucson, via, Weaver and the Pimo Villages, seems to be an entirely practicable one. The military express goes over it in seven days, and trains make the entire distance, (240 miles) in from twelve to fifteen. No serious delay or difficulty has occurred in crossing either the Salinas or Gila.

It is natural that the people of La Paz should be anxious for a good road to the new mines. The route to Weaver, first followed in December last, by Herman Ehrenberg, Esq., the eminent civil and mining Engineer, who now lives at La Paz, and has long been active in developing the Territory, promises to be a feasible one. Sergeant Russell, who accompanied Captain Benson from this post to La Paz, describes it as running through a comparatively level country, with an abundance of good grass, but a lack of timber and water. To supply the latter the citizens of La Paz are digging wells at several points. Mr. Tyson, superintendent of the Apache Chief Mine, had completed a good one, 15 miles from La Paz. The Sergeant calls it 140 miles from La Paz to Weaver, but Mr. Ehrenberg, in a communication to the Governor, covering an excellent map of the route, makes it much less. We are permitted to give the following extracts from Mr. Ehrenberg's letter. They demonstrate the importance of the route, and also his confidence in this mining district, and are well worthy of attention:

"To make the road valuable and serviceable for extensive travel some money must be expended in opening more watering places than are now found on the route. We have now a few men out to improve those found by us, which will open the road for transportation, but it should be made a first class road.

The route to Walker's and Fort Whipple, will not go to Weaver, but at a point of mountains, called Canon Water by us, and 75 miles from La Paz, it will turn in a more northerly direction either by Rhode's Ranch, Date Creek, or at a point between the two, thence I am told an excellent road exists.

At Canon Water the road will also turn off for Tucson, striking the Weaver wagon route about 25 or 30 miles south of that place.

I estimate the distances from La Paz as follows, viz:

To Los Angeles 260 miles; to Canon Water 75; to Weaver 110; to Walker 130; to Tucson 250; to Albuquerque 560; (Not by the foot of the San Francisco mountain but by a more direct line crossing the Rio Verde, or San Francisco, near the 34th parallel, and striking over to the Little Colorado.)

To Fort Yuma, 110 miles; to Williams Fork 60; to Fort Mohave 140;

I think all attempts at reaching the Colorado higher up than La Paz, with wagons, will prove a failure for all practical purposes owing to intervening mountain ranges and other obstacles, and last not least that the permanent head of navigation is in reality the town of La Paz. At a higher stage of water boats will ascend for at least 200 miles more, and undoubtedly enter a good mining section.

We may be mistaken in regard to the water, and its quantity on the proposed route. I consider the road of such importance that half a dozen failures in wells, should not cause it to be abandoned.

As far as regards the mineral resources of your section, I have great faith, although I have as yet had but little time to investigate them; but the general formation of the mountain ranges, their massive character, grand veins, rich minerals, and the elements necessary to work them, and the general geographical position of the section, and other reasons, force me to this belief."

Messrs. Lount, Frederick and Noyes, of Goodwin, started for La Paz, by this road on the 3rd inst. Mr. Noyes will proceed to San Francisco to procure a saw-mill and quartz crusher, and is expected back in July.

THE VERDE AND SALINAS.

On the 18th ult., Governor Goodwin and Judge Allyn, having been detained a week after all preparations had been made, by the severe snow and rain storm, started to explore the valleys of the Verde (or San Francisco,) and the Salinas. They were escorted by a detachment of Co. H, 11th Missouri Volunteers, and some of the California troops from this post. Col. Chavez commanded the expedition. Major Willis, Lieut. Pomeroy and Lieut. Robinson accompanied it, and at Woolsey's Ranch, Capt. Walker, King Woolsey and other citizens joined the party. Capt. Weaver, Judge Howard, and Mr. George Blake, of Colorado, were also in the company. The Governor expected to be absent about thirty days, and to thoroughly examine the country on and about both the Verde and Salinas, for many miles.

A note from him to the Secretary, sent by King Woolsey, Esq., and dated on the Verde, Feb. 28, says:

"We are pretty well up on this river. We attempted to pass the divide between the Agua Fria and Verde, at a point considered by the old mountain men to be easy and accessible, but which no white man had ever attempted. We found it to be very steep and precipitous, and almost impassable. It led into a canon from which we were two days in reaching the river.

Yesterday we had a fight with the Indians, on the river bank, surprising a rancheria of about fifteen of them. We killed five and wounded one or two more. An arrow was shot through the ear of the Major's horse, and private Fisher, of Capt. Pishon's company, was wounded in the side.

We stop here to day on his account, and to rest the animals, and to-morrow go across the country in the direction of the Salinas."

The Governor also wrote, under date of the first instant, from the east bank of the San Francisco, by a party who returned with the wounded soldier to Woolsey's Ranch, where we regret to say, the unfortunate man died, it being impossible to remove the arrowhead from his side, without surgical aid, which was not at hand. Quartermaster Nelson, who had gone to Woolsey's, brought the body to the post on Saturday, and on Sunday it was buried with military honors. At 2 o'clock p. m. the Rev. H. W. Lead preached to the garrison, a sermon appropriate to the solemn occasion.

Private Joseph Fisher enlisted in Captain Pishon's Cavalry Company in 1861, at Marysville, California. He was a German by birth, and aged about 24 years. He will be remembered as a good soldier, and his death as the first at this post.

THE ESCORTS.—Governor Goodwin, and the other officials, who came with him via Colorado and New Mexico, express their satisfaction with the escorts furnished them from point to point. From Leavenworth to Santa Fe they were attended by three companies of Missouri troops. Companies A. and H. of the Volunteer Cavalry and Company I. of the 4th militia Cavalry of that State, respectively commanded by Lieut. Peter F. Clark, Captain John H. Butcher, and Captain Daniel Rice, and all under the command of Major James A. Phillips of Kansas.

From Fort Union Company A. of the cavalry and the militia Company returned to Kansas, under Major Phillips. Company H. of the Cavalry, Captain Butcher, accompanied the Governor and party to Santa Fe. At Albuquerque thirty men of Company E. of the First New Mexican Volunteers, under Captain Chacon, were added to the escort, and the entire command was given to Lieut. Colonel J. Francisco Chavez of that regiment. At Fort Wingate nine men of Company G, First California Infantry Volunteers, under Sergeant McCormick, desirous of joining their company at this post, were added to the command. All the men came through without accident, though some suffered severely with the cold, the weather being very rough at times.

Captain Chacon has returned to Fort Wingate with his men. Captain Butcher remains here with such of his company as did not accompany the expedition to the San Francisco and Salinas.

NAVIGATION OF THE COLORADO.—There is quite a stir in San Francisco regarding the navigation of our principal river. It is alleged that the few boats now employed are so constantly occupied in transporting government stores, that goods bought on private account have accumulated at the mouth of the river, in large quantities. The owners of the copper lodes on the river, also complain that there is no chance of getting their ore to market. At a meeting of Arizonians, and Californians interested in the Territory, held at San Francisco, in January, steps were taken to organize a new company for the navigation of the river. Hon. Samuel Adams, an agent of certain capitalists, is now at La Paz, moving in the matter. It is to be hoped that the present company, or some other, will at once provide for the better accommodation of those having freight to send either up or down the river. We shall return to this subject at length in our next. It is of great importance to the Territory. Mr. Adams writes Lieut. Nelson that he will shortly visit Fort Whipple.



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